

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Adenylation of a DNA fragment with a DNA
polymerase occurs in the course of PCR, and thus two
peaks are detected. To prevent the peak splitting, it
is necessary to raise efficiency of adenylation a
single peak to occur without changing reaction
conditions. To this end, four types of PCR primers
which, respectively, have an anchor sequence at 5'
terminus so that any of A, C, G or T is attached to at
the 5' terminus of the anchor sequence, and PCR is
carried out by use of the respective primers to
determine efficiencies of adenylation. Subsequently, an
anchor sequence that is more likely to undergo
adenylation is screened to decide an anchor sequence
more likely undergo adenylation, followed by PCR by use
of a primer having the decided anchor sequence.